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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

EMERGENCY FORCE

Uncle Sam recently handed the United Nations a check for \$550,000 to help pay the cost of keeping the UN Emergency Force (UNEF) on the job in the Middle East. The little international army has been patrolling areas between Egypt and Israel ever since fighting broke out there last fall.

Despite our contribution, though, UNEF is still desperately short of funds. We have agreed to match dollar-for-dollar the contributions of all other countries combined. But the rest of the UN members have contributed only a little over half a million dollars thus far. It is estimated that the little army needs well over \$10,000,000 to continue its work.

MORE FOOD

The United Nations reports that world food production is on the rise. The biggest gains are being made in the output of wheat, rice, sugar, meat, and dairy products.

FEWER REDS

The Communist Party in the United States admits that it is losing members fast. The Reds now claim a membership of only 10,000 persons in America—about 7,000 fewer than they claimed a year ago. But U. S. officials warn that the menace of Red subversion within the country continues to be a serious one despite the decline in Communist Party membership.

UNREST IN POLAND

The big questions in Red Poland last week were these: Will unrest among students and other groups there ease up? Or will dissatisfaction with Red rule lead to a bloody anti-communist uprising?

In an effort to avert the possibility of what happened in Hungary, church leaders in Roman Catholic Poland called upon the people to be moderate in demands on their government.

BROADCASTS TO AFRICA

More and more persons who speak tongues understood by the people of Africa are now showing up at broadcasting studios of the United States Information Agency (USIA) in Washington, D. C. USIA is stepping up efforts to tell the story of America to African lands. Our agency hopes to make more friends for America on that rapidly growing continent, and also to combat lies about us that Russia is spreading in Africa.

ART DISPLAY

Next year, many Americans will have a chance to see the paintings of a well-known amateur artist—Sir Winston Churchill. Some 30 paintings by the former British Prime Minister will be shown in U. S. museums. The exhibition opens in Kansas City next February.



QUEEN ELIZABETH and husband Prince Philip of Great Britain are visiting us again. They were here in 1951, when Elizabeth was still a Princess.

Queen Elizabeth's Visit

Arrival of British Sovereign This Week Focuses Attention On Island Nation and Its Commonwealth Ties

NEXT Wednesday (October 16) at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Royal Canadian Air Force plane will land at Patrick Henry Airport near Williamsburg, Virginia. Out will step Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

It will be the first time that a reigning British sovereign has visited the United States since 1939. In that year, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (father and mother of the present Queen) came to Washington and New York.

The royal couple will visit Jamestown—a few miles from the airport—where the 350th anniversary of that community's settlement is now being observed. Jamestown was the first permanent English colony in North America. On the following day, Elizabeth and Philip will come to Washington for a 4-day visit. Later, they will spend a day in New York.

The American tour of the European sovereign will focus attention on one of the world's most ancient ruling institutions—the British monarchy. It has existed for more than 1,100 years. The present Queen is a de-

scendant of the Saxon king, Egbert, who united all England in 829.

Over the years, the sovereign's power has been drastically reduced. Britain long ago took policy-making out of the monarch's hands, and gave the job to elected representatives of the people. Today, Elizabeth has comparatively little power over the government that rules in her name.

The real manager of the government is the Prime Minister—leader of the majority party in Parliament. Today, he is Harold Macmillan, top man in the Conservative Party.

Yet these facts do not mean that Elizabeth is without influence. She works hard to keep herself informed on public problems. She talks frequently with Prime Minister Macmillan and other officials, and her views naturally receive careful consideration.

But Elizabeth's main job is to be a living emblem of unity for the people of her homeland, Britain's overseas possessions, and former holdings with which the British still maintain close ties. Steering clear of politics and controversy, the Queen is a per-

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Many Viewpoints On Soviet 'Moon'

Russian Achievement Stirs Up Great Wave of Discussion Throughout the World

SINCE the dramatic announcement, a little more than a week ago, of Russia's launching the first artificial earth satellite, there has been much discussion about what this event means to the United States and other nations of the free world.

In our country, 2 main points of view have been expressed. The first is as follows:

"This Soviet achievement should make the American people take a very serious look at themselves. The assumption here has always been that the United States is scientifically and industrially superior to any other nation. Reports of what Russia has done—in the development of weapons and scientific apparatus—have been received with smugness.

"However, the Soviet Union has now chalked up an accomplishment which cannot be brushed aside. Coupled with various other developments, it may cause neutral or uncommitted nations to feel that Russia is already more advanced scientifically and more powerful than the United States, and that they would be wise to line up with the Soviets instead of with us.

"Moscow propagandists make many claims about their country's achievements. While some of these are no doubt false, others are true.

"In the first place, we know definitely that Russia developed atomic and hydrogen bombs much faster than we expected. We also know definitely that she beat us in carrying out a highly difficult scientific project—the launching of a 'man-made moon.' She did this while the American government was still boasting about its own plans for the 'first earth satellite.'

"Soviet leaders claim numerous other accomplishments. Russia says, for instance, that she has developed a long-range bomb-carrying missile. Are we merely to assume that she is lying, or shall we now realize that the Soviet Union may be far ahead of us in the life-or-death matter of missile development?

"Historians know that every great nation of the past has reached a stage where its people have become soft, luxury-loving, and contented. When this happens to a country, then other nations—hungry and ambitious—may climb to power in the midst of its decline. Far more than mere prestige is involved, for the declining nation may eventually be conquered and enslaved.

"To avoid such a fate, we had better give up some of our soft living, and begin working harder so as to make sure that America will continue as a great world power.

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Russian Satellite Stirs Up a Great Wave of Discussion

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"We should do this even if it means considerable sacrifice—even if it means raising taxes, instead of lowering them as many people are now clamoring to do. By giving up part of our luxuries today, we can better insure our way of life against complete destruction."

Certain observers, feeling that the above viewpoint is too pessimistic, argue:

"Our people shouldn't place undue importance on this one new Soviet accomplishment. It now seems clear that Russia put forth far more effort on the earth-satellite project than we have been expending. The Soviets made an all-out drive to be first in launching a 'moon,' because they knew what this would mean in terms of prestige throughout the world."

"If we had worked as hard on our earth satellite as we did in the development of an atomic bomb during World War II, we almost surely would have beaten Moscow."

"U. S. officials, however, are trying to maintain a sense of balance. They are trying to keep government expenditures—military and otherwise—from rising so high as to wreck our

in view of our present definite knowledge as to Russia's scientific accomplishments, we should step up some of our defense projects—especially those involving missile development. But we don't want to become panicky and embark on unnecessary programs so expensive that they might lower our standards of living for a great many years to come."

These are among the opinions heard since Russia launched her earth satellite. Officially, this launching was in connection with the International Geophysical Year—a world-wide undertaking in which scientists are studying the earth and its atmosphere. In forthcoming weeks, we shall have more to say about the satellite, and about other phases of the Geophysical Year project.

Editorial Comment

Practically all newspapers have commented editorially on the Russian "moon." In the remainder of this article we present 2 recent statements. The *New York Times* says:

"Already now it is clear that Oct. 4, 1957, will go down imperishably in the annals of humanity as the date on

must go the congratulations of all humanity."

"This is a feat of which all mankind can be proud. The Soviet citizens who accomplished it set the peak on a huge tower which had been raised by men of many nations in the decades and centuries earlier. Newton and Kepler, Galileo and Copernicus, Tsiolkovsky, Goddard and Oberth, all these and many others made their contributions to building the edifice of knowledge which made possible this superlative achievement."

"Every great achievement of modern technology opens up two roads before humanity. One is the road of hope and promise, a road made possible if men of all nations and all beliefs will work together for the good of humanity. The other is the road of despair and disaster, the road which is followed if the great achievements of universal science are used for the purposes of aggression, death and destruction."

"So it is with the space satellite. The rocket motors which sent it into the upper atmosphere can be harnessed for a great cooperative human assault on the barriers of distance

might outpace ours in perfecting such vehicles and hurling them into space. Generally speaking, however, most of us had the feeling that this particular race would be won by the United States."

"But now we know better. We know that above us, some 560 miles up, a Soviet-made and Soviet-launched artificial moon is at this very moment looping around the earth at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour. As for our own project, although we have done a great deal of talking about it since 1955, it is not expected to get off the ground, the way the Kremlin's has, until some time next spring."

"So, even if grudgingly, we must take our hats off to the Russians. They have done the job first, and it is undeniably a great scientific achievement for which they well deserve high praise."

"Beyond that, of course, there can be no doubt that this history-making event constitutes a major triumph for the Kremlin in terms of enhancing its prestige and giving a powerful boost to its propaganda throughout the world."

"Yet, even though that is a fact which we can hardly welcome, we ought not to be unduly agitated or depressed by what has happened. Actually, as far as near-future military applications are concerned, the earth satellite has no present war [application]. On the contrary, its primary significance is limited now to the highly important role it promises to play as a scientific instrument with which man can acquire precious new knowledge about such things as cosmic rays, solar energy, interstellar static and numerous meteorological phenomena that still mystify him."

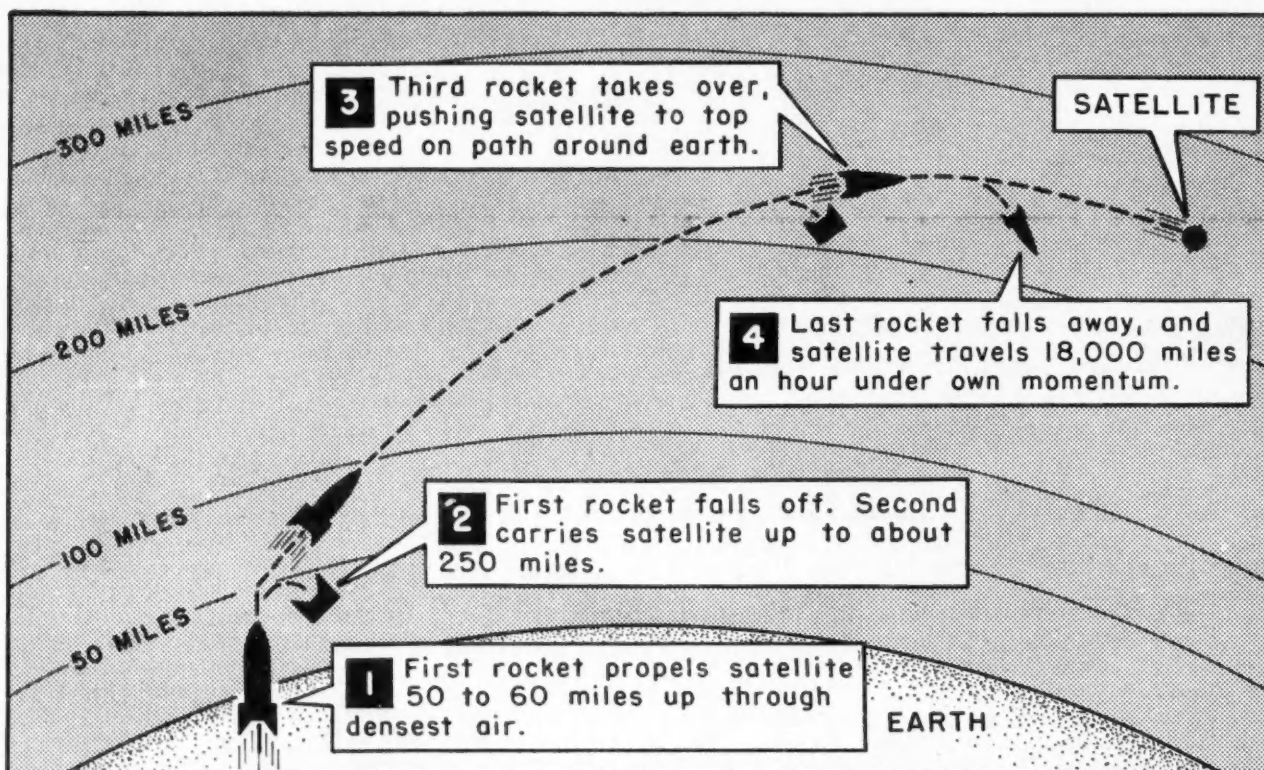
"In that respect, we have suffered no setback simply because the Russians have launched their little moon months before our own planned launching."

"Impressive Evidence"

"Still, with that said, we would be very foolish indeed if we did not see in the Kremlin's earth satellite exceedingly impressive evidence of the high quality of Soviet science and technology. More than that, it would be sheer blindness on our part if we failed to recognize this Russian achievement as a singularly convincing confirmation of Moscow's past claims about its success in developing an intercontinental ballistic missile. That weapon may yet be only in the prototype [early] stage, but any country that can make a vehicle ride far out in space, 560 miles above the earth, is a country very well advanced in the art of rocketry, and we can pooh-pooh that only at our peril."

"All of which raises the question whether we are really doing as much as we can, as fast as we can, in the missile field. The advent of Russia's artificial moon, several months before ours is scheduled to go up, suggests that we have been just a bit too sluggish, and perhaps just a bit too complacent, in our approach to the whole fantastic business."

"Certainly, if that is the case, we had better wake up and redouble our efforts. Otherwise we may live to regret our mistakes as we have never regretted anything else before."



A "MOON" is launched. This diagram was originally drawn to show how America's earth satellites would be put into space. Russia almost certainly used a similar process to get her sphere revolving in the heavens above us.

economy. At the same time, they want us to have enough military power—in the form of nuclear bombs and the planes to carry them—so that Russia will know we could destroy her cities in case of war.

"Our military leaders—in charge of plans for launching America's earth satellites—apparently have felt that the satellite project is not so important as the development and production of actual weapons. In these latter fields we are making good progress."

"While Russia may be ahead of us in some respects, Moscow officials know that we still can strike at their homeland with hydrogen bombs from air bases which practically surround the Soviet Union. Russia does not dare to start an all-out war, because she knows that any such conflict would bring total destruction to both sides."

"We must keep our heads. Perhaps,

which one of man's finest achievements was accomplished. That which was so recently a subject only for theoretical speculation or science fiction has now become reality: a man-made space satellite now revolves, for a time, around our globe."

"With that feat humanity has taken a giant stride toward space. The dream of the greatest minds among many past generations is now well on the way toward becoming reality. The sphere which now revolves in the heavens above us is the guarantee that man can soon break completely the fetters of gravity which have hitherto bound life to this tiny planet. The long road to the stars is now open."

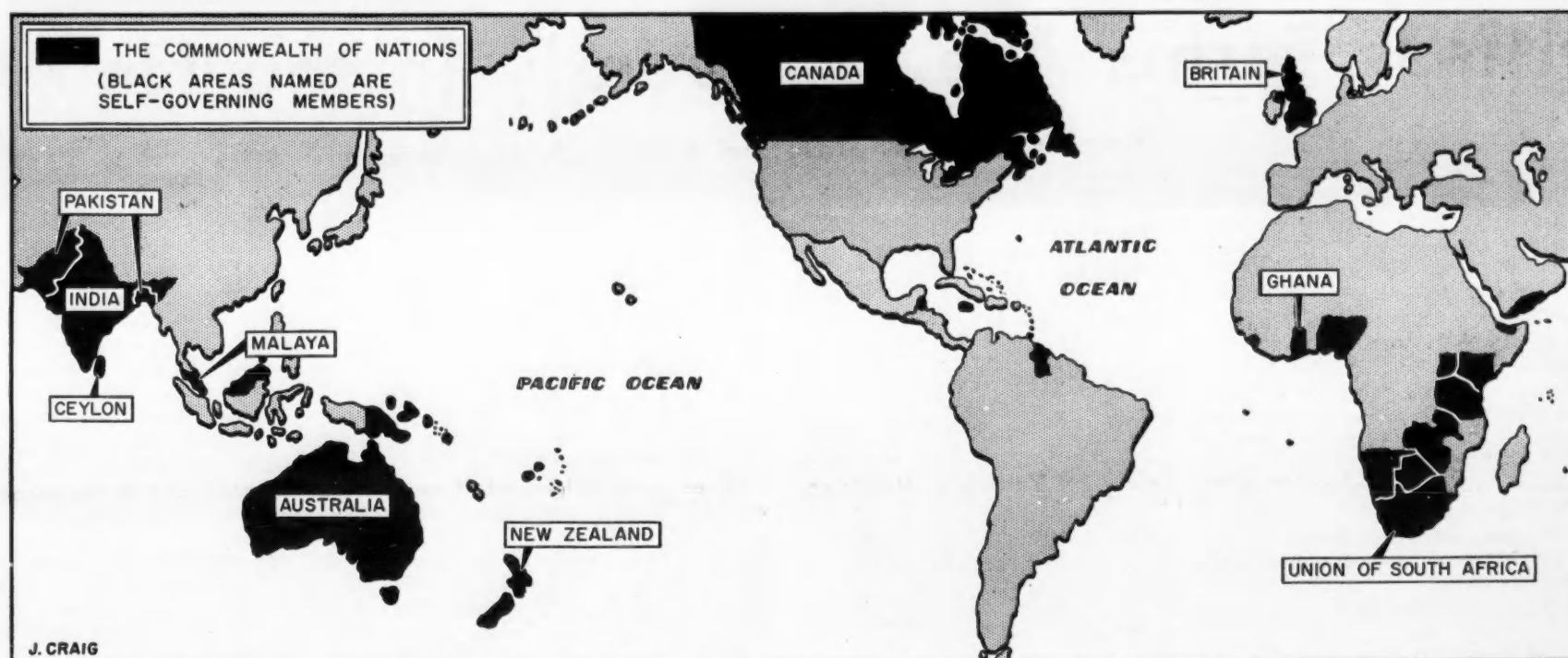
"It was Soviet scientists and technicians who built and launched this concrete symbol of man's coming liberation from the forces which have hitherto bound him to earth. To them

which still separate us from even our nearest neighbors in space. Or they can be incorporated into intercontinental ballistic missiles delivering hydrogen bombs upon defenseless millions."

"It is for all mankind to decide which of these two roads shall be taken. And the fantastically rapid tempo of modern scientific and technical advance permits no dawdling over reaching the decision."

The *Washington Star* puts forth the following views:

"It was in July of 1955 that the White House dramatically announced to the world our country's plan to launch 'small unmanned earth-circling satellites' during the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year. At the time, in view of the Kremlin's reported activity in the same field, the possibility was suggested that Russia's scientists



THE LANDS IN BLACK make up the Commonwealth of Nations. Only the self-governing members of the association are named.

Great Britain

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son around whom the entire nation can rally.

As a Princess, Elizabeth visited the United States in 1951, but this will be her first trip here since she became Queen in 1952. During the past 5 years, she has traveled widely in other parts of the world. She has been to Africa, the Arabian peninsula, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and other areas. Immediately before she comes to the United States, she will visit Canada.

In all these countries, the Queen helps create good will and friendly feelings for Britain. In doing so, she plays an important role in her nation's determined effort to keep its position as a global power.



Macmillan

Island nation. Elizabeth's homeland is a green, fog-shrouded, North Atlantic island, a

bit smaller than the state of Oregon. It is separated from the continent of Europe by the English Channel, a body of restless water only 20 miles across at the narrowest point.

The island of Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, and Wales. The northeastern portion of Ireland is also under British rule. Great Britain and Northern Ireland—together with certain small islands nearby—are called the United Kingdom. However, the term, Great Britain—or simply Britain—is generally used to refer to the entire area.

Most of the United Kingdom's 51,000,000 people live in England. Four-fifths of the British live in cities, and many work in factories. No other leading country has so few farmers in proportion to the population.

A great past. This little island nation has left a lasting imprint on world history. Its explorers and traders roamed all over the globe during the era of exploration. They founded colonies and built world trade. British settlers took their language and way of life to North America, Australia, and other areas.

The factory system originated in England, and during the 1800's, Britain changed from a farm nation to the greatest manufacturing country in the world. Plentiful supplies of coal provided fuel for the factories. Except for iron ore, she had few raw materials for industry; but, from her colonies around the globe, she received copper, rubber, petroleum, lead, zinc, and many other products.

Out of these materials, the English made cloth, paper, pottery, hardware, and machinery, and sold them abroad. Britain also acted as banker for her colonial empire. From overseas investments and trade with her colonies, she became a well-to-do land. Her wealth, coupled with a powerful navy, made Great Britain an influential world power.

War's effects. World War II broke out in 1939, and for 6 long years the British fought off invasion and carried the attack to their enemies all over the globe. The costly struggle cut deeply into financial reserves.

As soon as the war ended, many colonies demanded independence. The British withdrew from India, Burma, Ceylon, and Palestine. Later, they gave up their partial control of Sudan in Africa, and pulled their troops out of the Suez area.

The African colony known as the Gold Coast was granted its freedom earlier this year, and renamed Ghana. About 6 weeks ago, Malaya in southeastern Asia received its independence.

In less than 20 years, Britain has used up most of her accumulated wealth, and has been deprived of her largest holdings overseas. Confronted with the possibility of losing her long-time influence in world affairs, she is now embarked on an ambitious program to keep her a big power.

The Commonwealth. Though Britain has loosened her hold on many overseas areas, she is trying to retain certain benefits—both for herself and her former colonies—through the Commonwealth.

This organization is a group of independent nations that cooperate—as equals—in various ways, especially on trade. They include Great Britain and 9 former possessions: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, and Malaya.

Queen Elizabeth is head of the Commonwealth. She also is regarded as

the head of each of the member countries except India, Pakistan, and Malaya. In this role, however, Elizabeth is only a symbol of Commonwealth unity. All the freed nations in this association run their own affairs.

Today, the Commonwealth embraces almost one-fourth of the world's area. More than 650,000,000 people of many races and religions are included. The Commonwealth lands have made it easier to trade with one another than with outside nations, and they share a generally similar outlook on most—but not all—other matters.

About one-third of the total trade in the world is carried on within the Commonwealth. New Zealand has 77 per cent of its commercial dealings with other Commonwealth countries. At least half of the trade of India, South Africa, and Ceylon is inside the Commonwealth, and almost half of Britain's trade is likewise "within the family."

There is hardly a major product that is not to be found in the Commonwealth. Half or more of the world's wood, jute, gold, nickel, cocoa, tea, manganese, barley, and asbestos comes from these lands, as does between one-third and one-half of natural rubber, tin, rice, and copra (dried coconut meat).

Any member nation is free to leave the Commonwealth at any time it wishes. Two countries have withdrawn—Burma in 1948, and Ireland in 1949. Most of Britain's former possessions feel, though, that they benefit through Commonwealth membership.

Industrial plans. To keep her place as a leading industrial nation, Britain must use the most modern and efficient factory methods. She is turning to science, and experimenting with new techniques and products.

The British are world leaders in the development of atomic energy for peacetime purposes. The world's first large-scale nuclear power station is already operating, and 18 more are being planned.

Industrialists are turning their efforts to many new fields. Airplane engines and parts are a major export. Other products sold in large quantities include electronic equipment, chemicals, and Diesel engines.

Steel companies are modernizing. They are sending some of their men to the United States to study our meth-

ods. Five new steel plants are being started this year.

Varied problems. The vigor that the British are showing in adjusting to the postwar world does not overcome the fact that they face a wide variety of troublesome problems.

At home, the government has a constant struggle to keep prices from rising. Most Britishers are better off than they were right after the war, but the standard of living is a good deal lower than in the United States.

The government needs to boost sales abroad. Last year, Britain earned more than it spent, but this trend must continue for some years to build up badly needed financial reserves.

Industrial competition from Japan, Germany, and the United States is a source of concern to British leaders. Britain's share of world trade has declined since World War II, while the shares of these 3 nations have risen.

The economic road down which Britain will travel in the future is still uncertain. Today a number of leading industries are operated by the government. The Conservatives want to reverse this socialistic trend, while the Laborites want to speed it up.

In some of Britain's remaining holdings abroad, she is faced with unrest. Many natives of Cyprus want to be free of British rule. There have been disturbances in Singapore and in British-controlled lands of the Arabian peninsula.

U. S. ties. During World War II, the United States and Britain fought side by side, and we have worked together closely since that conflict ended. U. S. financial aid—totaling more than 6 billion dollars—was a big factor in keeping Great Britain from collapsing after World War II.

There have been a number of occasions when the U. S. and British governments have not seen eye to eye. For example, we opposed that country's armed intervention in Egypt last fall, and we have a much sterner attitude toward Red China than does Britain.

These differences fade away, though, in view of the long-term interests which we have together. Our common language, background, adherence to democratic government, and opposition to communism insure close ties. The visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip this week is expected to strengthen further these bonds.

—By HOWARD SWEET

These Terms Are Frequently in the News

They Can Help You to Understand National and World Events

(We suggest that this and the following page be saved for use throughout the school year.)

AFL-CIO. The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, an association of about 140 national (or international) labor unions. It covers approximately 15,000,000 workers in the United States plus a sizable number in Canada.

Agenda. List of items to be brought up, for discussion or action, at a meeting.

Aggression. Unprovoked or unjustified attack by one nation upon another.

Agrarian. Laws and political movements are called "agrarian" if they are intended to help the farmers.

Amnesty. A pardon granted to a group of prisoners or offenders—generally in connection with crimes of a political nature, such as rebellion.

Anarchy. Complete lack of government; absence of law and order.

Annexation. The act by which a nation adds a new piece of territory to its own.

Appeasement. Effort to calm a warlike nation by yielding to its demands. In the 1930's, democratic countries tried unsuccessfully to appease Nazi Germany and her allies.

Arbitration. The turning over of a controversy—between 2 nations or between labor and management, for instance—to an impartial board of judges. Parties to the dispute agree in advance that they will follow the judges' decision. (See also *conciliation* and *mediation*.)

Automation. Use of machines to run and regulate other machines. It cuts down on the number of workers needed for certain types of factory jobs, but creates a big demand for skilled technicians.

Autonomy. Self-government. (Pronounced aw-tōn'ō-mī)

Balance of power. A situation in which opposing countries, or groups of countries, are so evenly balanced that one cannot dominate the other.

Balance of trade. The comparison or relationship between the money value of a country's exports (sales abroad) and that of its imports (purchases from abroad). Said to be "favorable" if exports are larger, "unfavorable" if imports are larger.

Ballistic missile. In the language of present-day military men, this is a rocket that travels "on its own" after being aimed toward the target. At least during the latter part of its journey, it cannot be steered or guided by electronic instruments. (See also *guided missile*.)

Benelux. Economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg—for handling foreign trade and certain other matters.

Bipartisan. Approved by—or representing—2 major political parties. In the United States, when the Republicans and the Democrats cooperate on any issue, their action is referred to as bipartisanship, or a bipartisan policy.

Bloc. In world affairs, this term refers to a group of countries that work closely together, such as the Soviet bloc. In American politics it refers to a group of lawmakers who

cooperate for some specific purpose, regardless of party. There are farm, labor, and business blocs, for example.

Boycott. Refusal to have dealings with a particular nation, individual, or business firm.

Brush-fire war. A war in which the combat zone covers a relatively small area, and in which the major world powers generally avoid direct conflict with one another.

Bureaucracy. This term has various meanings. When people say that a government is bureaucratic, however, they generally mean that it is cumbersome and complicated—with so many bureaus and agencies that it can't be efficient and responsive to public needs.

Capitalism. Economic system under which factories, farms, mines, stores, and other enterprises are owned and managed by private individuals or firms.

Center. Position between the 2 extremes in big political or economic controversies. Also known as "middle of the road."

Charter. An official document, similar to a constitution, that sets forth the rights and powers of some organization or group.

Civil rights. Rights and liberties that a nation or state guarantees to its people—rights such as freedom of religion, speech, press, and assembly.

Closed shop. A firm or factory which—through agreement with a labor union—hires only union members. At present, closed shop arrangements are prohibited by federal law. (See also *open shop* and *union shop*.)

Closure. Sometimes called "cloture." Ending debate in a legislative body, and securing a vote on the issue under discussion. In the U. S. Senate, closure requires agreement by two-thirds of the 96 members.

Coalition. A temporary alliance of 2 or more political parties, or of certain groups from within 2 or more parties.

Collective bargaining. Labor-management negotiations in which labor union representatives speak for the employees.

Collectivism. A general term applied to various systems for government ownership of factories and other productive enterprises. Includes socialism and communism. Opposite of *capitalism*.

Communism. In nearly every communist country today, practically all industries, businesses, and farms are owned and managed by the government. In addition, the government dictatorship in each of these countries rigidly controls the lives of the people.

Conciliation. Efforts by a nation, organization, or individual to smooth out the differences between 2 other parties who are involved in a dispute. (Compare with *arbitration* and *mediation*.)

Conference committee. In Congress, a joint committee of House and Senate members, appointed to work out a compromise when the 2 branches disagree on the details of a proposed law. State legislatures also use conference committees.

Conservative. Anyone who feels that changes in our institutions or customary ways of doing things should

be made only after extended deliberation, study, and thought—and only if it seems very certain that such changes will be for the better. A conservative does not favor as much government activity in the nation's social and economic life as does a "liberal."

Coup d'état. Often called simply a *coup*. A sudden stroke, often violent, through which a party or an individual seizes control of a nation's government. (Pronounced kōō'dā-tah')

De facto. Latin for "in fact." A *de facto* government is one which actually controls a country as a result of revolution or rebellion, but which is not yet widely recognized as the legal government.

Deflation. An economic condition characterized by falling prices and a decline in the demand for goods and services. Opposite of *inflation*.

Democracy. Government by the people. A *pure democracy* is one where all questions are settled by direct popular vote. This is possible only for small communities. In a *representative democracy*, the people act through elected spokesmen. (See also *republic*.)

Depression. Economic condition characterized by low prices, scarcity of money, slow business activity, and large-scale unemployment.

Deter. Prevent or discourage through fear. (See *massive retaliation*.)

Devaluation. Action taken by a government when it lowers the value of its money—in relation to other countries' currencies and in relation to the price of gold.

Economy. This term has a number of meanings. In one sense, it refers to money-saving efforts. It is also the general name for the business activities of a nation, a region, or the world.

Embargo. A governmental ban or restriction on commerce. For example, there is a U. S. embargo against Americans' trading with Red China.

Excise. A special tax on the manufacture, sale, or use of certain items.

Fascism. A system of harsh dictatorship. Mussolini's Italy and Hitler's Germany were called fascist. While a fascist government doesn't necessarily own businesses and industries as does a communist regime, it maintains very strict control over the nation's economic life.

Federation. A union of states under a central authority. The states reserve certain powers for themselves, and delegate others to the central government.

Fellow traveler. A person who is sympathetic with the communists, and possibly helps them, but does not actually belong to the Communist Party.

Filibuster. A deliberate effort to consume time in a legislative body, so as to prevent action on a bill. Filibustering lawmakers deliver long speeches, demand frequent roll-calls, and use other delaying tactics.

Fission. Process in which the nucleus of an atom splits. It provides the explosive power in a uranium or plutonium bomb. Also occurs, under controlled conditions, in a reactor (see definition).

Free enterprise. This term has the same general meaning as *capitalism*.

Fusion. Process that occurs in the sun, and in a hydrogen bomb. Two or more atomic nuclei unite.

Good Neighbor Policy. The policy of friendly cooperation which our country, for a number of years, has sought to follow in its dealings with Latin America.

Grand jury. A large jury that investigates charges of wrongdoing. People who are formally accused, or indicted (see definition), by the grand jury are then sent to trial before a regular, or *petit*, jury.

Guerrilla warfare. An irregular, hit-and-run method of fighting, without fixed battle lines. (Pronounced gē-ril'ah)

Guided missile. A military rocket or an unpowered jet plane that is directed or guided all the way to its target by electronic instruments. (Compare with *ballistic missile*.)

Habeas corpus. If a writ of *habeas corpus* is obtained on a prisoner's behalf, the prisoner must be taken into court so that the judge may determine whether he is being lawfully held. (Pronounced hā'bē-ās kawr'pūs)

ICBM. Intercontinental ballistic missile. A ballistic missile (see definition) with a range of about 5,000 miles or more.

Imperialism. Policy under which a country seeks to gain political or economic power over peoples and territories outside its own homeland.

Incumbent. The present holder of any particular office. (Pronounced in-kūm'bēnt)

Indictment. Formal accusation by a grand jury (see definition) against an alleged criminal. (Pronounced in-dit'mēnt)

Inflation. An economic condition characterized by heavy demands for goods and services, and by rapid increases in prices and the cost of living. Opposite of *deflation*.

Injunction. A court order telling a person or a group to take certain steps or to refrain from performing certain acts.

Internationalist. A person who believes in international cooperation, and who wants his own country to work actively with other nations of the world.

Interstate. This term refers to any situation or business activity involving more than one state.

IRBM. Intermediate-range ballistic missile. A ballistic missile (see definition) with a range of about 1,500 miles.

Iron Curtain. The boundaries—especially those in Europe—which separate Soviet-controlled territory from the free world. One of the earliest uses of this term was by Winston Churchill in a speech at Fulton, Missouri, on March 5, 1946.

Isolationist. A person who wants his own country to stay aloof from foreign alliances or "entanglements."

Junta. Spanish word for "council." Frequently, in Latin American countries, a small military committee that controls the government. (Pronounced jūn'tah or hōn'tah)

Jurisdictional strike. A strike resulting from a quarrel between 2 labor unions over which one should represent certain groups of workers in a plant or enterprise.

Left. (See *radical* and *conservative*.) In certain European parliaments, radical parties are seated on the left, and conservative parties on the right. If a person tends to be radical, therefore, he is called a "leftist"; and if he is conservative, he is said to be a "rightist."

Liberal. There is a difference of opinion over the meaning of this word as applied to politics. A liberal or progressive, however, is usually regarded as a person who is more willing than a conservative to have the government make social and economic changes.

Lobbyist. A person whose job is to contact lawmakers and influence them for or against some particular type of legislation.

Logrolling. In a legislative body, logrolling is said to occur when one lawmaker asks others to support a measure for the benefit of his district. In return, he stands ready to support them on similar measures for their own regions.

Massive retaliation. Refers to the policy of striking back with tremendous force against the homeland of an aggressor nation. U. S. officials hope that the threat of massive retaliation by our forces will prevent—or deter—Russia from starting a war.

Mediation. Similar to conciliation. The mediator suggests terms for a settlement, but the disputing parties are not bound to accept them. (Compare with *conciliation* and *arbitration*.)

METO. Middle East Treaty Organization, a 5-nation group established in 1955 for cooperation on defense matters. Member countries are Britain, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and Turkey. The United States is closely associated with METO, though not a full-fledged member. Countries in this organization are sometimes called the "Baghdad Pact" powers.

Middle of the road. Same as *center*.

Multiple-purpose dam. A large dam which serves several purposes, such as irrigation, flood control, navigation, and hydroelectric power production.

National origins quotas. Quotas established by U. S. law, limiting the numbers of immigrants that can come from the various foreign countries. Based on the sizes of nationality groups in America at the time of the 1920 census.

Nationalist. Someone who wants his own people to have a strong and independent nation. Nationalists in numerous lands of Africa and Asia have worked hard, during recent years, to throw off foreign rule.

Nationalization. Act of a national government in taking over property that was formerly in private hands.

NATO. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a 15-nation defense group established in 1949. Members are Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United States, and West Germany.

Neutral. Lending no active assistance to either side in a quarrel or a conflict. Today, the term *neutral* is applied to countries that seek to avoid taking sides in the struggle between Russia and the West.

Open shop. A business establishment where the employees need not be union members in order to obtain and hold jobs. (See also *closed shop* and *union shop*.)

Parity. A price level for farm products which is said to give farmers a fair income in comparison with their expenses. It goes up and down as farmers' living costs rise and fall.

Parliamentary system. A system of government in which the chief executive, such as a prime minister, holds office only so long as he is supported by a majority in the parliament.

Party line. In political groups such as our Democratic and Republican parties, members can disagree on questions of party policy. Communist and fascist parties, on the other hand, have definite sets of policies and beliefs which they require their members to support. Any such set of beliefs is known as a "party line."

Per capita. Per person. A country's average *per capita* income is the average income per person.

Perjury. Giving false testimony under oath, in court or elsewhere.

Police state. A dictatorial country where the government rules through fear.

Presidium. Full name: "Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Since the Soviet government is controlled by the Communist Party, this small group is Russia's real governing body. (Pronounced *prē-sid'ē-ūm*)

Price supports. Guarantees made by the U. S. government to keep prices of certain farm products from dropping to extremely low levels.

Primary election. An election in which the political parties choose their candidates for office, or—in some cases—choose delegates to conventions.

Progressive. See *liberal*.

Protectorate. A small nation which, by formal agreement, is under the authority of a stronger country.

Pro tempore. Latin term meaning "for the time being." In the U. S. Senate, the President Pro Tempore is the officer who normally serves as chairman when the Vice President of the United States is absent. (Pronounced *prō tēm'pō-rē*)

Quorum. In a lawmaking body, the number of members that must be present before a binding vote can be taken.

Radical. A person who wants to uproot present ways of doing things; one who favors immediate and far-reaching political and economic changes. He goes much further in this respect than does the liberal. Radicals usually want the government to own a number of industries and to control the remainder in a rigid manner.

Radioisotope. There are many kinds of radioisotopes. All, however, are substances which give off invisible rays, and this characteristic makes them extremely useful in science, industry, and medicine. They occur in nature, and can be produced in our atomic laboratories. (Pronounced *rā'di-ō-i'sō-tōp*)

Ratify. Approve or confirm. When a government ratifies a treaty, it gives final approval to the document. In the United States, ratification of a treaty involves a two-thirds majority vote by the Senate.

Reactionary. A person who wants to turn back and adopt policies which were followed in the past.

Reactor. An atomic "furnace," where fission (see definition) occurs at a controlled rate in uranium or plutonium "fuel." It gives off vast amounts of heat which can be used for generating power. Also, reactors are employed in many ways for scientific research.

Recession. A mild depression (see definition).

Reciprocal trade law. A law that permits our President to make international agreements whereby we cooperate with other countries in reducing trade barriers.

Red. A communist.

Refugees. People who have fled from their former homelands because of persecution for political, religious, or other reasons.

Regimentation. Rigid governmental control over individuals' activities.

Republic. A country in which the people govern through elected representatives. (Many dictatorships call themselves "republics" because they go through the motions of holding elections. In a true republic, however, the elections are genuine and free.)

Rider. A separate and unrelated item included in a proposed law which Congress sends to the President. If the President wants to approve the bill, he must also approve the rider, since he cannot veto individual parts of a measure.

Right. Discussed in same paragraph with *left*.

Right-to-work laws. Laws, currently on the books in more than a third of our states, prohibiting union shop agreements (see definition). Union leaders object to such laws, and argue that the term *right-to-work* does not properly describe them.

Roll-call vote. In Congress, a system of voting whereby each member's name is called, and he is asked to state his position for or against the bill that is before the house. The member's position is thus put on record. (See also *voice vote*.)

Sanctions. Penalties imposed—generally by a group of nations—in an effort to force another country to obey international rules.

Satellite. From Latin word for "attendant." Countries completely dominated by the Soviet Union are her satellites. Also in the news: Russia's "man-made moon," called an "earth satellite" because it revolves in an orbit around the world.

SEATO. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, an 8-nation defense group established in 1954. Members are Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States.

Socialism. Government ownership of factories, transportation systems, and other economic enterprises. Not necessarily under a dictatorial government. (Compare with *capitalism* and *communism*.)

Soil bank. Program under which the U. S. government pays farmers who voluntarily withdraw part of their land from production of surplus crops.

Sovereignty. Independence or supremacy. A government is sovereign when there is no political authority above it.

Speaker of the House. Presiding officer in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Sphere of influence. A region of comparatively weak countries, or of underdeveloped territory, dominated by some strong nation.

Subsidy. A payment by the government to help a private concern or industry in the performance of services that are regarded as important to the nation's well-being.

Tariff. A tax, or system of taxes, on imports.

Technical assistance. Refers to the policy under which we share "know-how" with underdeveloped countries—

to help improve their health standards, boost their farm output, and so on. We send experts to such lands, and some of their people are brought here for instruction.

Titoism. Revolt by communists against domination from Moscow. Named for President Tito of Yugoslavia, who holds that the Soviet leaders should not expect unquestioning obedience from communists outside of Russia.

Totalitarianism. Refers to any dictatorial system of government that seeks to control all or most individual activities.

Trust territory. A colony or region which some country governs under the general supervision of the United Nations.

Ultimatum. The final settlement offer of one party involved in a disagreement. If the dispute is between two nations, and one rejects an ultimatum of the other, war is likely to result.

Union shop. A firm or factory where new employees must join a specified union within a certain length of time after being hired. (See also *closed shop* and *open shop*.)

Veto. (1) In our federal government, an action in which the President disapproves a measure passed by Congress. A veto kills the measure, unless "overridden" by two-thirds majorities in the House and Senate. (2) In the United Nations Security Council, disapproval of a resolution by one of the Council's 5 permanent member countries. A veto kills the resolution.

Voice vote. In Congress, a method of voting whereby members who favor the bill shout "Yea," all together. Those opposed then shout "Nay." Under this system, the individual member's position does not go on record. (Compare with *roll-call vote*.)

Vote of confidence. In a parliamentary system (see definition), a vote which assures the chief executive that he is supported by a majority in the parliament.

Welfare state. Term used to describe a nation whose government adopts far-reaching social security measures, national health insurance, or similar policies. People who oppose such programs often use this expression in an unfavorable sense.

—By TOM MYER

AMERICAN OBSERVER

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The Story of the Week



THE PRIME MINISTERS OF 9 LANDS WHICH, WITH GREAT BRITAIN, MAKE UP THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Commonwealth Lands

Here are some basic facts about the 10 Commonwealth countries (see page 1 article):

United Kingdom (Britain). Population: 51,221,000. Area: 93,895 square miles—a little smaller than Oregon. Capital and largest city: London, 8,320,000. Chief products: coal, iron, machinery, textiles, and vehicles. Top leader: Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, 63. (See picture on page 3.)

Canada. Population: 16,344,000. Area: 3,845,774—a little larger than the United States. Capital: Ottawa, 282,000. Largest city: Montreal, 1,600,000. Languages: English and



PRINCESS ANNE and Prince Charles, children of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Britain. Charles, almost 9, is heir to the British throne. Anne is 7 years old. They have grown a good bit since this latest available photo of the 2 together was taken early last year.

French. Chief products: wheat, lumber, paper, and aluminum. Top leader: Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 62.

Australia. Population: 9,500,000. Area: 2,974,581 square miles—a little smaller than the United States. Capital: Canberra, 31,000. Largest city: Sydney, 1,900,000. Chief products: wool, livestock, wheat, and factory goods. Top leader: Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies, 63.

New Zealand. Population: 2,174,000. Area: 104,000 square miles—about the size of Colorado. Capital: Wellington, 143,000. Largest city: Auckland, 372,000. Chief products: meat, dairy products, wool, textiles, and machinery. Top leader: Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, 53.

Union of South Africa. Population: 13,915,000. Area: 472,733 square miles—about the size of Texas, Arkansas, and California combined. Capital: Capetown, 688,000. Largest city: Johannesburg, 1,007,000. Languages: English and Afrikaans. Chief prod-

ucts: diamonds, gold, uranium, wool, grain, and fruit. Top leader: Prime Minister Johannes Strydom, 64.

India. Population: 372,700,000. Area: 1,175,000 square miles—some-what over a third as large as the United States. Capital: New Delhi, 276,000. Largest city: Calcutta, 3,345,000. Languages: Hindi, English, and others. Chief products: cotton, rice, sugar, tea, jute, and minerals. Top leader: Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, 67.

Pakistan. Population: 84,000,000. Area: 365,000 square miles—about the size of Texas and Colorado combined. Capital and largest city: Karachi, 1,300,000. Languages: Bengali, Urdu, and English. Chief products: cotton, tea, rice, and wheat. Top leader: Prime Minister H. S. Suhrawardy, 65.

Ceylon. Population: 8,600,000. Area: 25,332 square miles—slightly larger than West Virginia. Capital and largest city: Colombo, 425,000. Languages: Sinhalese and English. Chief products: tea, rubber, and coconuts. Top leader: Prime Minister Solomon W. R. D. Bandaranaike, 58.

Ghana. Population: 4,691,000. Area: 91,843 square miles—a little smaller than Wyoming. Capital and largest city: Accra, 136,000. Languages: English and tribal tongues. Chief products: cocoa, minerals, and lumber. Top leader: Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, 46.

Malaya. Population: 6,058,000. Area: 50,690 square miles—a little smaller than North Carolina. Capital and largest city: Kuala Lumpur, 300,000. Languages: Malay, Chinese, and English. Chief products: tin, rubber, and coconuts. Top leader: Prime Minister Tuengku Abdul Rahman, 54.

France Tries Again

France has had 23 governments since the close of World War II. The latest government to fall was one headed by Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury, who became leader of France last summer.

Premier Bourges-Maunoury's government collapsed when its plan for Algeria was voted down—a plan that called for a limited amount of self-rule for the French North African territory.

The frequent changes in France are explained in part by the way the government is organized. The French National Assembly is the chief law-making body. It contains members of a dozen or more political parties. No single party comes even close to having a majority in the national legislature.

France's chief executive—the Premier—can hold office only so long as he can keep the support of a majority of the Assembly. Hence, he must hold several parties together in a combina-

tion, or coalition. If the coalition falls apart, the Premier is no longer able to command a majority. Then he and his entire cabinet must resign.

France also has a President whose term of office lasts 7 years, but he has few powers. Whenever a Premier resigns, the President must find someone else for the job—someone who can satisfy, for a little while at least, a majority of the Assembly delegates.

As of this writing, French President René Coty is trying to find someone who can get Assembly approval for the post of Premier.

Latin America

Presidential elections are making news in 2 Latin American countries—Guatemala and Haiti. Guatemala will hold national elections on Sunday, October 20. Haiti has already voted for a President, but the outcome is being contested by the losers.

In Haiti's election, Francois Duvalier, a doctor, was the apparent winner. But his leading opponent, Louis Dejoie, charges that the voting was dishonest. Dejoie's supporters have so far refused to accept Duvalier as the rightful leader of Haiti, and have been leading demonstrations against him.

Friends of Haiti hope that the new President can bring peace to the troubled island. Haiti has been without an elected President since December of 1956, when a revolt broke out there. Political conflicts continued from then until last June, when a group of army officers took over control of the nation. If order cannot soon be restored in Haiti, army rule is expected to be maintained.

In Guatemala, citizens are prepar-

ing to elect a new President. The land's former leader, Carlos Castillo Armas, was killed last July by one of his own guards. Vice President Luis Arturo Gonzalez has been governing Guatemala since that time. In addition to choosing a President, Guatemala's voters will also elect about half of their 66-member legislature.

Defense Cuts

In the spring of 1950, on the eve of the Korean War, the United States was not prepared for a fight. At that time, we had a total force of about 1,500,000 men under arms. Three years later, at the height of that war, we had around 3,500,000 men in uniform.

Today, we have some 2,700,000 armed men, and the Defense Department has ordered further manpower cuts that would trim that figure to about 2,600,000 by next June. Are we reducing our defense forces to a new danger point? Americans are divided over this question.

One group of citizens argues: "We are actually disarming ourselves, while Russia continues to build up its military might. Such a policy on our part, if continued, could lead to serious trouble for it might encourage the Reds to launch a major war—a war for which we may again be unprepared. That would indeed be a heavy price to pay for the money saved by reducing our defense forces."

The other side contends: "Military expenditures are not being cut at the expense of our national security. Actually, we are making every effort to strengthen ourselves militarily by developing new weapons and improv-



NO, IT'S NOT A CAMERA. It's a shop in Italy that sells photographic equipment. The display window looks like a camera lens. Very realistic, isn't it?

ing those we already have. Under present policies, our fighting force is being shaped into a more streamlined and efficient one without endangering our economy with too much defense spending."

Crime Rate Is Up

This year's crime rate may break all previous records, says FBI director J. Edgar Hoover. Mr. Hoover points out that if criminal offenses continue at the present rate, a shocking total of more than 2,500,000 crimes will have been committed in 1957.

FBI figures show that a major crime was committed nearly every 11 seconds around the clock during the first half of this year. Auto thefts and other major crimes, such as personal property thefts and bodily assaults, are hitting all-time highs this year.

But there is also a brighter side to this picture. In Washington, D. C., for instance, a youth group known as the Junior Police Corps is working effectively on the side of the law to stamp out crime in that city. Begun in 1942 by a policeman, the Corps now has some 14,000 active members.

In Baltimore, Maryland, specially trained dogs are helping the police to keep down criminal activities. Baltimore police officials say the dogs are largely responsible for a 20 per cent reduction in major crimes in that city this year as compared with 1956.

Not Enough Passengers

Will rail passenger cars, like steam locomotives, soon disappear from the scene in America? Some transportation officials believe they will.

Railroads are reporting a steady decline in passenger business. They are now carrying about a third as many passengers as they did just 10 years ago. More and more people, rail officials say, are going by plane, bus, or private car.

The decline in train travel is bringing sweeping changes to the nation's giant plants equipped to make rail passenger cars. Many of these factories have already turned to other



NEW CONGRESS HALL in West Berlin, paid for by donations from the United States and West Germany. The main hall of the futuristic structure seats 1,200. The architect, Hugh Stubbins of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is in foreground.

products, such as parts for airplanes, trucks, and buses. Additional plants are making changes in their machinery to enable them to produce a variety of other goods.

Rising Prices

"Cost of Living Reaches New High." This headline appeared in newspapers across the country not long ago.

The cost of living, as we know, refers to the amount of money we must have to buy the things we need to maintain our living standards. These costs have gone up more than 3½ per cent during the past year, and about 21 per cent since 1947-1949—the years our government uses as a base period with which price changes are compared.

What does this mean in dollars and cents? It means that for every \$1 bill we spent for such things as food, clothing, and housing in 1947-1949, we must now spend \$1.21 to get the same items.

Rising prices, or inflation, are also a problem in other parts of the world.

In fact, inflation was a major topic of the international trade and financial talks held in Washington, D. C., not long ago. At these meetings, representatives from 68 countries promised to take action to halt further price increases at home and on goods sold abroad.

We shall discuss rising prices and the steps we and other nations are taking to combat them in a forthcoming major article.

Television

Colorful personalities and exciting events since 1900 will be shown in a new CBS television program beginning this month. The first show will be devoted to the career of Winston Churchill, who led Britain through the dark years of World War II. This program will be presented Sunday, October 20, 6 p.m., EDT.

Other shows in the new series will deal with the FBI and J. Edgar Hoover, the closing years of the long reign of Britain's Queen Victoria, the development of the automobile, and other interesting subjects. No dates have yet been announced for these programs.

Barbara Chesneau

A 15-year-old junior at Coral Gables (Florida) High School may be the youngest person ever to have captained an American athletic team in international competition. She is Barbara Chesneau, who led the women's swimming team which represented the United States in the recent Jewish Olympic Games in Tel Aviv, Israel.

The Florida girl did not win any first-place medals, but she scored in several events and helped the U. S. team make a good showing. (With 114 points, Israel won the swimming competition. The United States and South Africa were close behind with 112½ points each.) Barbara's coach thinks she will continue to improve, and will have an excellent chance of making the U. S. Olympic team in 1960.

An honor student, Barbara is a member of Coral Gables High School's state championship swimming team.

Next Week's Articles

In connection with United Nations Week, the next issue of this paper will be largely devoted to a discussion of the world organization.

News Quiz

Space Conqueror

1. Summarize the arguments of those Americans who feel that we have been negligent in permitting the Soviet Union to launch the first man-made space satellite.

2. How do other people in our country reply to these arguments?

3. What does the *New York Times* have to say about Russia's achievement and its meaning to the world?

4. How does the *Washington Star* view this development?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not feel that we've done as much as we should have in trying to keep ahead of Russia in developing space satellites and missiles?

2. In your opinion, will the Soviets' latest scientific achievement help to promote the cause of communism?

3. As of now, what changes—if any—would you make in our nation's scientific and military programs?

Great Britain

1. Describe the role of Queen Elizabeth in the British government.

2. What is meant by the United Kingdom?

3. Tell how Britain rose to its position as a major power in the 1800's.

4. What effect did World War II have on Britain?

5. Describe the Commonwealth and tell how it benefits its members.

6. How are the British tackling the problem of remaining a great industrial nation?

7. What are some of the problems confronting the British?

Discussion

1. Do you think that Britain will ever regain the leading position it held in world affairs for many years prior to World War II? Explain.

2. Do you feel it is of much importance to the American people whether Britain is strong or weak? Give reasons for your answer.

Miscellaneous

1. Name the 10 self-governing Commonwealth countries.

2. Why do governments change so frequently in France under existing conditions?

3. What events are putting Haiti and Guatemala in the news?

4. Why do some Americans criticize our current defense program? How do others defend it?

5. Define: bureaucracy, coup d'état, communism, socialism, capitalism, republic, indictment.

6. What privileges are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?

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"Elizabeth II Can't Be Elizabeth I," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *New York Times Magazine*, August 18.

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Pronunciations

Bandaranaike—bān'dār-ā-nā'i-kē
Bourges-Maunoury—bōōr-zhēs' mō-nōō-rē'

Carlos Castillo Armas—kār'lōs kā-stē'l'yō ār'mās

Francois Duvalier—frān-swā dōō-vā-yā
Jawaharlal Nehru—juh-wā-hur-lāl' nē-rōō

Johannes Strydom—yō-hān'ēs strā'-dum

Kwame Nkrumah—kwā'mē ēn-krōō'mā
Louis Dejoie—lwē dē-zhwā'

Luis Arturo Gonzalez—lwēs ār-tōō'rō gone-zā'lēs

René Coty—rē-nā' kō-tē'
Suhrawardy—sōōr'uh-wār'dī

Tuengku Abdul Rahman—tēng-kōō āb-dōōl rā-mān

THE LIGHTER SIDE

One day, a man came to a psychoanalyst's office. "Doctor," he said "for the past six months I've been terribly depressed. Isn't there something you could do for me? If you can help me, I assure you that I shall be forever grateful to you."

The doctor examined him carefully and finally said: "Physically, I can find nothing wrong. But I'd like to ask you to do one thing. There's a circus in town to which you should go. If the clown who performs throughout the entire show doesn't cheer you up, I don't believe anything can."

The man frowned and shook his head. "Thanks, doctor, but I happen to be that clown."

★
Television comedian Henry Morgan: About the worst advice you can give some people is "Be yourself."

★
Salesman: Do you have children, madam?

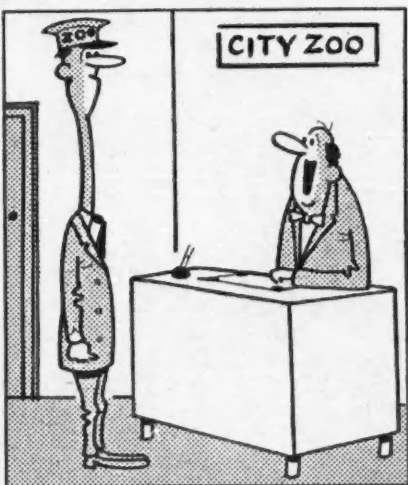
Housewife: Yes, 2 small boys. One is 6, and the other is 8.

Salesman: Then you will be interested in our new Space Soap that's especially concocted to remove rocket grease, interplanetary smudge, comet grime, and interstellar dust.

★
One caveman to another: Say what you will, we never had this crazy weather until they started using those bows and arrows.

Doctor: Give me some prepared mon-acetic-acidester of salicylic acid.
Pharmacist: Do you mean aspirin?
Doctor: That's right. I can never remember the name.

★
Boss to secretary: "I've got to call my home. Send my daughter a telegram and tell her to get off the phone."



"Good news, Braithwaite. You're being transferred from the giraffe house."

Career for Tomorrow - - - Job Outlook

AN important consideration in choosing a career for yourself is to select one which is not already too overcrowded. Of course, if you have exceptional talent in a particular field, you will probably succeed regardless of how keen the competition for jobs. As a general rule, however, it pays to prepare for an occupation which is not oversupplied with workers.

In a recent publication called "Occupational Outlook Handbook," put out by the U.S. Department of Labor, the employment prospects of more than 500 vocations are discussed. Here, in brief, is what the government agency says about a number of them:

The current shortage of elementary school and kindergarten teachers is likely to continue well into the 1960's. The same holds true for high school and college teachers.

Registered nurses are in great demand almost everywhere in the country. So are doctors and dentists, particularly in the nation's rural districts. Optometrists and medical X-ray technicians are others in the health field that are in short supply. But only moderate job opportunities are expected for pharmacists.

In the field of engineering, there are a great many more job openings than there are qualified persons to fill them. Additional aeronautical engineers are required for work on rockets and missiles, as well as on airplanes. More civil, electrical, mechanical, and other types of engineers are in demand for our expanding industries.

The nation's industrial plants are devoting increasing time and money to research work. Hence, there is a growing need for chemists, physicists, geologists, geophysicists, meteorologists, mathematicians, biologists, and others. Government agencies are also employing more and more scientists.

Job opportunities in construction work are expected to increase steadily during the years ahead. Carpenters,



HE'S STUDYING job application forms posted on his school's bulletin board

bricklayers, electricians, and plumbers will have especially good chances of finding employment.

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists are in demand all over the country. So are office machine operators, bank tellers, and clerical workers of various kinds. Other business occupations with excellent employment prospects include accountancy and personnel administration.

Trained technicians and mechanics are in short supply. There are thousands of openings each year for auto

and airplane mechanics—also for electronic technicians. Machinists, tool and die makers, and machine tool operators are likewise needed by industries from coast to coast.

In the field of selling, the job outlook is especially bright for insurance agents and real estate salesmen. The future in retail sales work is somewhat uncertain because of the growing trend toward "self-service" selling techniques.

Though the number of Americans employed on farms has declined steadily for some decades now, there are still good opportunities for persons with specialized training in soil conservation, forestry, animal husbandry, and other related occupations.

There is a shortage of good cooks and chefs in most areas of the country. Job opportunities are similarly bright in most other branches of this field.

Social workers are badly needed throughout the country. So are economists, statistical workers, and home economists.

Fields that are somewhat crowded, or in which competition is keen, include law, journalism, radio and TV announcing. Though a substantial number of additional airplane pilots, co-pilots, and airline hostesses will be needed in the years to come, competition for these jobs is expected to remain keen.

We shall have full discussions of these and other occupations in our regular career articles.

—By ANTON BERLE

To Be Persuasive

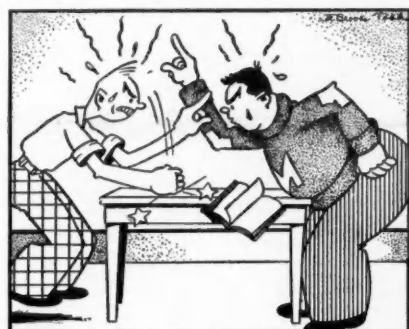
By Clay Coss

HOW to Win Friends and Influence People," by Dale Carnegie, is a book that has been read by large numbers of people since it was published some years ago. The suggestions it offers to readers have undoubtedly influenced the thinking and actions of many Americans. Mr. Carnegie constantly stresses the desirability of using tact, skill, and courtesy in our conversations, discussions, and other human relations.

In the early days of our nation, Benjamin Franklin gave advice on this same general subject. He said:

"The way to convince another (in a discussion) is to state your case moderately and accurately. Then scratch your head, or shake it a little, and say that is the way it seems to you, but that of course you may be mistaken about it. This causes your listener to receive what you have to say and, like as not, turn about and try to convince you of it, since you are in doubt. But if you go at him in a tone of positiveness and arrogance, you only make an opponent out of him."

Now Benjamin Franklin was certainly one of the most influential men of his time—a time in which there were a number of great leaders in our



THIS IS NOT the way to "win friends and influence people"

country. He had unusual ability in persuading and convincing others to go along with his ideas. So what he has to say about how to influence people should not be taken lightly.

Of course, one does not have to use Franklin's exact technique, for there are other ways of mastering the art of persuasion. Nevertheless, they all have the same basic idea; namely, to support one's beliefs without unduly irritating those who may be in opposition.

The point has been well made that "it is the mark of a superior mind to disagree and yet be friendly." Someone else has said: "Discussion is an exchange of intelligence. Argument is an exchange of ignorance."

All this does not mean that we should be hesitant in expressing our opinions. On the contrary, we should put forth our views regardless of how much others may disagree with what we believe.

At the same time, if we want to state our case effectively and have influence with others, we need to remain calm, to be tolerant of the opinions of others, and to listen as well as talk. The object of discussion is not to impress, humiliate, or anger another participant, but rather to exchange ideas, to search for the truth, and—through skillful persuasion—to win acceptance of some of our convictions.

Historical Background - - - Bill of Rights

THE first Congress under the Constitution faced an urgent task when it assembled in 1789. In addition to the wearisome job of passing laws to establish various departments of the new government, the Congress had also to draft Amendments to the Constitution—a *Bill of Rights* to define certain privileges of the people.

Delegates to the Constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787 had talked about a Rights Bill. They did not, however, agree on one.

When state conventions voted on acceptance of the Constitution, several made clear their desire for a Rights Bill. Congress, bowing to wishes of the states, drafted 12 Amendments to the Constitution. The necessary three-fourths of the states accepted 10 of the 12, and the 10 became effective as the Bill of Rights on December 15, 1791.

Amendment I establishes an individual's right to freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press.

This means that each person can go to the church of his choice and worship as he pleases—and he must allow others to worship as they please. The Amendment also means that people may freely express views orally and in print—so long as they do not violate laws protecting persons from being lied about. Nor can anyone urge individuals to riot.

Amendment II permits a citizen to own weapons for lawful purpose. It also allows states to set up their own National Guard forces (militias).

Amendment III protects a citizen from having soldiers stationed in his home against his wishes—unless or-

dered by law in an emergency. This Amendment grew out of resentment by those who remembered British occupations in Colonial days.

Amendment IV directs that law officers may not go into a private home and search it at will without cause. The officers must obtain a warrant, or permit, from a court.

Amendment V lays down rules of fairness for persons before a court. Among other things, it declares that a person cannot be compelled to give testimony against himself—testimony that might show him guilty of crime.



FREEDOM OF speech and of the press are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights

The idea here is that the accuser should dig up the evidence to convict a man; the accused should not be forced to convict himself.

These days, witnesses at congressional investigations of communism in government—and of improper practices in labor unions and business—often point to the 5th Amendment and refuse to testify.

Some Americans contend that witnesses should be forced to testify when the welfare of the nation is involved. Congress has passed a law requiring witnesses to testify under special circumstances, but how this law will work out remains to be seen.

Those opposed to changing the Amendment argue that it is better to let a guilty man go unpunished occasionally than to take away an important right which has long been enjoyed by the people.

Amendment VI directs that an American charged with a criminal act shall be tried by a jury of his fellow citizens in open court—not in secret.

Amendment VII deals with jury trials in cases where money damages, rather than criminal acts, are involved. If the amount in question is over \$20, a jury trial must be granted, if requested by any of the persons involved.

Amendment VIII forbids cruel punishment—torture—of a person arrested. It also provides that a person held for trial may go free until the trial starts by posting bail—a deposit of money as a guarantee that he will appear in court when told to do so.

Amendment IX gives broad assurances of personal liberties and freedom. Even if some rights of the people are not specifically listed in the Constitution, this Amendment recognizes that they do exist.

Amendment X is another general ruling. It gives to the people and the states all powers which are not specifically forbidden to the states or which are not specifically given to the U. S. government by the Constitution.

—By TOM HAWKINS